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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1780.

The following Intelligence is taken from Engliſh Prints found on board the Mercury Packet, Captain Dillon.

LONDON, *May* 25.

THE Houſe of Commons yeſterday, in a Committee of ways and means, came to ſeveral reſolutions; an additional duty of ſix ſhillings a barrel on Sweets, and one penny per pound on hair powder, &c. which were ordered to be reported this day.

About half paſt five, Governor Pownall moved for leave to bring in a Bill, "to enable the King to make a convention of truce, or to conclude a peace with the Colonies on terms convenient and neceſſary, &c." He ſtated previouſly his unwillingneſs to offer ſuch a motion, unleſs upon reading it to the Houſe he ſhould obſerve a diſpoſition to receive and adopt it. He took notice alſo, of the miſchief attending debates on ſuch topics, unleſs they tended to ſomething certainly uſeful, and therefore declined enlarging further on the ſubject till he ſhould bring in the Bill, &c.

He was ſeconded by Mr. Dempſter, who, among other topics, pointed out the aukward ſituation of conducting ſo great a war, in which no perſon could enter the iſland to propoſe or conſult upon terms of peace, without being liable to be ſeized as a criminal.

The Speaker then put the queſtion, which ſeemed likely to paſs without any diſſent,

When Mr. Eden interrupted it.

Extract of a letter from Rochfort, May 16.

"Mr. Adams, who is deputed by Congreſs to aſſiſt at any conferences that may take place for the purpoſe of bringing about a peace, has been here ſome time, and has had the honor of being introduced to their Majeſties and the Royal Family."

Advice is received of an engagement between an Engliſh privateer and a Swediſh frigate in the North Seas, in conſequence of the former demanding to ſearch the latter, which the Swediſh officer reſiſted; the privateer therefore fired a broadſide into the frigate, and repeated it ſo ſmartly, that the Swede had every officer wounded, and ſeven men killed, before ſhe could get her guns loaded, having no cartridges made at the time ſhe was attacked. The privateer, as ſoon as ſhe perceived her force, bore away and eſcaped. The Swediſh Captain is ſince dead. A ſtrong memorial is come over reſpecting this tranſaction, from the Court of Sweden.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 10.

"The States of Holland reſumed their deliberations this day.

"The Province of Zealand, in conſequence of the petition made by this State, for the fitting out of 52 men of war, have agreed to it *in Solidum*, with this reſtriction, "That the quota of this Province ſhall not exceed the expences of what is really fitted out by the Admiralty of Zealand, and that the equipment, as well what is as what ſhall be fitted out, ſhall not be employed without the further conſent of that Province, and only conformable to the reſolution of their High Mightineſſes of the 8th of November, 1778, which is exactly agreeable to the ſentiments of the Province, explained in their reſolutions of the 29th of April and 24th of September of the ſame year.

"In conſequence of which, upon the report, "what equipment will be neceſſary for the year 1780? And what money will be required over and above that granted by the petition of the 3d of November, 1778? Their High Mightineſſes think that for the ſervice till the 1ſt of May, 1781, as well for the defence of the republic as for the convoys, the Admiralty of the Meze ſhould equip two 70 gun ſhips, one of 60, three frigates of 36 guns, and one of 20. The Admiralty of Amſterdam ſhould equip one of 70 guns, three of 60, ſeven of 50, ſix frigates of 40 guns, ſix of 36, and five of 20. The Admiralty of Zealand ſhould equip two ſhips of 60 guns, one frigate of 36 guns, and two of 20.

"The Admiralty of Weſt-Friezland, and of the Northern quarter, ſhould furniſh two frigates of 36 guns, and two of 20, and the Admiralty of Friezland two 50 gun ſhips, one frigate of 36 guns, and one of 20; of this equipment, one ſhip of 70 guns, and 4 of 40 are to guard the coaſt, and the others ſerve out at ſea, and 13,960 men are to be employed on board this fleet.

"The deputies for maritime affairs have been requeſted to examine and deliberate upon the beſt manner of furniſhing money for proviſion, wages, repairs, naval ſtores, &c.

"The petition for the making good one half of the expences, amounting to 2,623,590 florins, three ſols, ſix doigts, for the above equipment, and which is to be divided among the different Provinces, has alſo been agreed to, except two ſums, amounting to 477,507 florins, 16 ſols, five doigts, deſtined for unprovided expences."

May 26. Advices are received from Holland, that the Dutch are putting full garriſons into the ſea ports of the republic; and that the ſame ſteps are to be taken immediately, with reſpect to the barrier and frontier towns.

May 29. The following is an extract of a letter from a Member of Parliament in Ireland, dated Dublin, May 22:

"In haſte I acquaint you, for immediate publication to Great Britain, that the grand queſtion was this evening properly diſpoſed of, "Reſolved, that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for better regulating the army." No debate, except on the ſide of the conſtitution; the ſervants of the Crown never opened their lips, except Sir Richard Heron, who ſaid he would oppoſe now and ever, in the Houſe and out of it. Upon the diviſion, 140 for it; 18 againſt it.

Againſt the Queſtion, including the Tellers,

Solicitor General, Colonel Rawſon, Attorney General, John Scott, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Browne, Mr. Copenger, 2d Serjeant, Sir Robert Deane, Sir Richard Heron, (the forlorn Secretary,) Mr. Robert Birch, Mr. Fitzgerald, 3d Serjeant, Mr. Burgh, Mr. St. Ledger, Colonel Dawler, Mr. Beamiſh, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Meredith, Major Butler, Mr. Swan, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Edward Hunt."

Houſe of Commons of Ireland, Saturday, May 20

Mr. Sharra, a manufacturer of flax, examined; he produced many patterns of the new invented manufacture made of tow, and not to be diſtinguiſhed from the beſt of cotton. In the courſe of his evidence it was proved, that many advantages might be obtained from the cultivation of hemp, and forming it with flax into a ſtrong cloth, for the wear of the labouring part of the community in England and Ireland. The Committee having reported that they made ſome progreſs, they were adjourned with the Houſe until Monday.

June 3. Yeſterday morning, purſuant to a reſolution of the Proteſtant Aſſociation, a number of perſons met in St. George's Fields, where Lord George Gordon joined them about eleven o'clock. Between eleven and twelve they ſet out (ſix a-breaſt) over London-bridge, through Cornhill, and the city, to the amount of about 50,000 men, to the Houſe of Commons, with the Proteſtant Petition againſt the Bill paſſed laſt ſeſſion in favour of the Roman Catholics, which was carried on a man's head, where Lord Gordon preſented it.

For the honour of Lord George Gordon, we will not doubt but his Lordſhip's intention and deſire were, that the perſons whom he had aſſembled together, and who went up to Weſtminſter in the manner abovementioned, ſhould have demeaned themſelves properly, and as became good and peaceable ſubjects. The event however of convening ſo large an aſſembly is at all times to be dreaded, becauſe it is impoſſible to govern a popular meeting ſo congregated, or to anſwer for their conduct or the conſequences of it. Every man who witneſſed their behaviour yeſterday, and feels at all for the dignity of government, and what is, or at leaſt ought to be, ſtill dearer to every Engliſhman, the freedom of debate in Parliament! muſt heartily lament that ſuch a mob were ſuffered to aſſemble on any occaſion, and moſt cordially wiſh the Proteſtant Aſſociation had never exiſted, rather than the events of yeſterday ſhould have occurred. Religion, like all good things, is eaſy to be perverted, and uſed for the worſt of purpoſes. Hiſtory affords dreadful proofs of the verity of this aſſertion; and our own hiſtory teems with ſo many, that we hope to God it will not be in the power of Lord George Gordon, or any other perſon, let his intentions be ever ſo good, and his zeal for the Proteſtant Religion be ever ſo great, by making religion his ſtalking-horſe, to give riſe to new diviſions, new tumults, and new misfortunes at home, in a moment when domeſtic union is ſo neceſſary. To return, however, to the events of yeſterday. The number of perſons who had put blue cockades in their hats no ſooner reached the avenues to the two Houſes of Parliament, than they began to exerciſe the moſt arbitrary and dictatorial power over both Lords and Commons. Some of the Members they obliged to take oaths that they would vote for the repeal of the Act paſſed laſt year, for granting liberty of conſcience to the Roman Catholics; and almoſt every one they obliged to put blue cockades in their hats, and cry out, "No Popery, No Popery." It happened we believe rather by accident than deſign, that the Lords ſpiritual and temporal received moſt interruption from them. They ſtopped the Archbiſhop of York, and groſsly inſulted him. They next ſeized on the Lord Preſident of the Council, whom they puſhed about in the rudeſt manner, and kicked violently on the legs.

Lord Mansfield was alſo daringly abuſed and traduced to his face. They ſtopped Lord Stormont's carriage, and great numbers of them got upon the wheels, box, &c. taking the moſt imprudent liberties with his Lordſhip, who was as it were in their poſſeſſion for near half an hour, and would not perhaps have got ſo ſoon away, had not a gentleman jumped into his Lordſhip's carriage, and by harranguing the mob perſuaded them to deſiſt. The Duke of Northumberland was much ill treated, and had his pocket picked of his watch. The Biſhop of Litchfield had his gown torn, the Biſhop of Lincoln, wheels of his carriage were taken off, and his Lordſhip almoſt by miracle eſcaped any perſonal damage. The Earl of Hilliſborough and Lord Townſhend came down together in the carriage of the former, who was known by the mob, and moſt groſsly inſulted. His Lordſhip would have felt their fury more, had not Lord Townſhend, whom ſome of them recollected, and profeſſed a friendſhip for, been with him; as it was, they were both greatly puſhed about, and ſent into the houſe without their bags, and their hair hanging looſe on their ſhoulders. Lords Willoughby, de Brocke, Lord Boſton, and Aſhburnham, were extremely roughly handled; the two latter were in the hands of the mob, and were buffetted about, not only with an indecent and unwarrantable freedom, but with a mercileſs and unmanly ſeverity for a conſiderable time. Lord St. John, Lord Dudley, and many other Lords were inſulted and perſonally ill treated. We do not hear that any of the Members of the Houſe of Commons received much inſult, further than verbal abuſe, excepting only Wellbore Ellis, Eſq; whom the mob purſued to the Guildhall, Weſtminſter, the windows of which building they broke all to pieces, and when they found Mr. Ellis, handled him very roughly. They broke the front glaſs of Lord Trentham's viz a-viz, and were extremely inſulting to his Lordſhip, whom they detained in his carriage a conſiderable time.

The avenues of the Houſe of Commons were ſo filled with them from the outer door, up to the very door of the Houſe, (which latter they twice attempted to force open) that it was with the utmoſt difficulty the Members got in or out of the Houſe. They attempted, in like manner, to force their way into the Houſe of Peers; but by the good management of Sir Francis Molyneux, and the proper exertion of the door-keepers, under his direction, all the paſſages from the ſtreet door, and round the Houſe, were kept clear.

The above is only a haſty account of ſuch of the particulars of the conduct of the mob yeſterday as ſuddenly reached the writer, while he was himſelf employed in the diſcharge of his public duty below the bar in the Houſe of Lords. Poſſibly more and worſe conſequences followed Lord George Gordon's aſſembling ſuch a number of perſons yeſterday for the purpoſes which his Lordſhip has already avowed. What the writer has ſtated, he preſumes, is ſufficient to make every friend to peace and good government heartily wiſh, that thoſe in power may take effectual means to prevent ſo groſs an inſult to Parliament, and ſo daring a violation of the quiet of the city of Weſtminſter from being again repeated on any occaſion. It is in vain to talk of the liberties of a country, where the democracy can at the pleaſure, at the caprice, or in conſequence of the miſtaken zeal of any individual, let his rank be ever ſo exalted, be ſummoned together in large bodies, and being ſo aſſembled, can exerciſe the moſt lawleſs and oppreſſive tyranny, and ſet the civil power at defiance.

June 5. Lord George Gordon's conduct on Friday at the Houſe of Commons was very extraordinary; he rather abetted the mob than endeavoured to appeaſe them; he roſe frequently from his ſeat to talk to them in the lobby, and inform them of what was paſſing in the Houſe. At length the door being locked, he went up and harranged them from the baluſtrade of the paſſage, which looks down on the lobby. As he was ſpeaking from this ſituation, obſerving the Chaplain near him, he aſked him to addreſs the people, and, upon his declining, deſired that they would call upon the Clergyman of the Houſe of Commons, to declare whether he approved of the Popiſh bill. Lord George continuing to urge the Chaplain to give his ſentiments, he replied, with a becoming warmth, that "the only opinion which he thought himſelf at liberty to give was, that all the fatal conſequences that might happen that night would be entirely owing to his Lordſhip."

June 6. Yeſterday morning a Privy Council was held on the ſubject of the preſent diſturbances, and the lawleſs proceedings of the mob, as well in reſpect to their violences on the Chapels of the foreign Miniſters, as to their indecent and unruly behaviour to other perſons, and in other places. The reſult of the determinations of this moſt auguſt meeting was confidently declared in the drawing-room to be, that a proclamation ſhould inſtantly be iſſued, offering a reward of 500l. to thoſe who would diſcover, and give ſuch teſtimony as ſhould bring to conviction, the perſon or perſons principally concerned in deſtroying and ſetting fire to the chapel of the Sardinian Ambaſſador, and injuring that of the Bavarian Ambaſſador on Friday evening. It was alſo ſaid, with equal confidence, that a commiſſion was to be made out, authorizing certain perſons therein named, to bring to trial without delay, thoſe who ſhould be charged as principals in the late and preſent riots, in order that, by making an immediate example of the moſt heinous offenders, future diſturbances may be prevented, and the lives of thouſands ſaved.

Yeſterday the mob which take part with the Proteſtants continued very riotous in Rope-makers alley, Moorfields; they continued to burn every thing they could find in the Chapel School-houſe, and dwelling-houſes belonging to the Roman Catholic people; they took every piece of wood they could find and burnt it, the roof of the buildings not eſcaping. They pulled down a houſe belonging to the Roman Catholic ſchoolmaſter, in Moorfields, in about one hour yeſterday, which, when done, ſome thouſands went to the Roman Catholic ſchool in Charles ſquare, Hoxton, where they behaved in a very riotous manner. Guards are placed at the Sardinian and Bavarian Ambaſſador's chapels, night and day.

Laſt night a large mob of riotous perſons ſuddenly attacked the houſe of Sir George Saville in Leiceſter fields, made a forcible entry, and gutted it of beſt part of the furniture, which they piled up in the ſtreet, and ſet fire to; a party of the Horſe-Guards being ſent for, the mob diſperſed, but the furniture was conſumed.

The houſe of Mr. Rainforth, tallow-chandler, in Stanhope-ſtreet, Clare market, was alſo laſt night ſet fire to by ſome evil diſpoſed perſons, and was burning furiouſly when this paper went to preſs.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Notwithſtanding the alarms of particular members on account of the multitude, who filled up all the avenues to

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

LONDON, June 6.

BESIDES the Sardinian and Bavarian Ambaſſador's chapels, which the mob nearly deſtroyed on Friday laſt, a body of men aſſembled on Sunday night in Little Moorfields, broke into the Popiſh chapel there, demoliſhed the inſide, and burnt the altar, images and pictures, and every other moveable. They diſperſed about nine o'clock, on the arrival of a party of the guards. The Lord Mayor and ſeveral Aldermen attended, and endeavoured to prevent the demolition of the chapel, but in vain. Smuggled goods, to the value of 500l. were, it is ſaid, diſcovered in one of the Roman Catholic chapels, and deſtroyed.

To prevent any further miſchief, eſpecially as handbills had been circulated yeſterday for another meeting of the Proteſtants this day in St. George's Fields, detachments of light horſe were early marched from different parts of Surry, towards the avenues leading into St. George's Fields, to diſperſe any whom they might find there collected. Other parties of horſe and foot were marched from the Savoy, Whitehall, &c. to different parts of the town, for the ſame purpoſe. The avenues about the Palace, Weſtminſter-hall, and both Houſes of Parliament, were in particular ſtrongly guarded with troops, to prevent any repetition of the inſults offered on Friday laſt to the members.

The Catholic Ambaſſadors had a meeting yeſterday in St. James's Street, at the breaking up of which couriers were ſent off to their ſeveral Courts, with accounts of the demolition of their chapels; to which are ſaid to be added ſeveral pointed obſervations, by no means in favour of the preſent civil government of the Britiſh dominions.

The Lady of the Sardinian Ambaſſador was ſo frighted when the rioters ſet fire to the chapel, which joins his Excellency's dwelling-houſe, that ſhe fainted away; and, what muſt greatly add to her ſufferings, her Excellency is with child.

It is ſaid, that inſtructions are given to Admiral Geary to ſail immediately for Breſt, to block up the French ſhips in that port, and prevent their junction with the Spaniſh ſquadron, which is ſoon expected there.

A letter from Cadiz, dated May 5, ſays, "Yeſterday the Sartine, a flag of truce ſhip, arrived here from the Eaſt Indies, having on board Monſieur de Bellecombe, late Governor of Pondicherry, with his family, and ſeveral other French officers. This ſhip, being near the Cape Saint Vincent, had the misfortune to meet with the ſquadron under the command of Commodore Johnſtone. The Captain made the uſual ſignals, and never attempted to fly or to avoid the Engliſh ſquadron; but Commodore Johnſtone, on board the Romney, of 50 guns, who certainly could not be ignorant of theſe ſignals, came up, and, in ſpite of the law of nations, fired two broadſides into the Sartine, by which 25 perſons were killed and wounded. The Captain and two officers are among the number of the killed. This inhuman attempt was ſo little expected on board the Sartine, that every body kept upon deck; and one of the bullets ſtruck juſt at the feet of Madam de Bellecombe. Mr. Johnſtone perceiving, or feigning to perceive, his error, ceaſed to fire, and ſent a letter of excuſe."

Advice is received from Toulon, that a ſquadron, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of the line, and five frigates, with tranſports, with proviſions, &c. on board, ſailed from thence the 20th ult. for the Weſt Indies, and that Paul Jones was gone with them, having obtained a commiſſion, and the command of one of the moſt capital ſhips.

On Saturday morning died ſuddenly, as he was ſtepping into his carriage, Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; formerly Governor of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in which poſt he ſucceeded the late Sir Francis Bernard.

June 8. The populace from about ſix o'clock on Tueſday laſt were peaceable, and when the Houſe of Commons broke up, Lord George Gordon came to the corner of Bridge ſtreet, and acquainted the people with the proceedings of the Houſe, adviſing them to depart quietly. The horſes from his chariot were immediately taken off, and he was drawn away in triumph amidſt the acclamations of a numerous multitude.

The inſide of the public office of Sir John Fielding, in Bow-ſtreet, was deſtroyed, and its contents burnt. The remains of Sir George Saville's and Mr. Maberley's houſes were alſo deſtroyed. The Ship ale-houſe, in Gate-ſtreet, a Romiſh ſchool in Ruſſel-ſtreet, and a houſe in Great Queen-ſtreet, were alſo levelled by the populace. The Fleet priſon, after the priſoners had removed their goods out of it, was ſet on fire and demoliſhed; as was alſo the King's-Bench priſon, the New Bridewell and other adjoining buildings, and the toll-gatherer's houſe on Blackfriars bridge. The Poultry Compter would have ſhared the ſame fate, if the Lord-Mayor had not ordered the rioters confined there to be releaſed.

Juſtice Wilmot's houſe and office, and a houſe in Moorfields were burnt, and ſeveral other houſes pillaged and all the goods burnt. Lord North's houſe was alſo about to be attacked, but a party of horſe prevented its demolition. Juſtice Wills was taken out of his coach by the mob and rolled in the dirt, on account of ſome offence given by his coachman to them while on his road to Weſtminſter. Between twelve and one o'clock on Wedneſday morning they attacked Lord Mansfield's houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare, burnt all his Lordſhip's elegant furniture, his law library, conſiſting of ſome thouſands of volumes, with many capital manuſcripts, deeds, mortgages, his wardrobe, pictures, &c. They took poſſeſſion of his wine cellars, and gave the wine plentifully to the populace. A ſmall party of ſoldiers arriving, the riot act was read and the ſoldiers ordered to fire, by which five perſons were killed and ſeven or eight wounded. The mob however were not intimidated, but proceeded in the attempt, and would not deſiſt till the houſe, ſtables, &c. were all conſumed. Lord Mansfield's loſs is eſtimated at 30,000l.---- Both he and his Lady eſcaped by a back door but a few minutes before the rioters broke the houſe open.

The damage done by the populace ſince laſt Friday is eſtimated at upwards of 1,000,000l. ſterling.

About fifty of the rioters were killed on Wedneſday night in different parts of the town, and a much greater number wounded. The warehouſes of Mr. Langdale, a diſtiller, of Holborn, were ſet on fire, on account of his being a Papiſt, which occaſioned ſuch a dreadful conflagration that the whole neighbourhood was in danger. No leſs than fourteen different places in the town were on fire at one time. A ſkirmiſh happened in the Poultry, between a large party of the populace (then on their march, as it is ſaid, to attack the Bank) and a party of the horſe and foot guards, in which eight people were killed and a great many wounded. The mob applied to people in coaches paſſing through Fleet market, and alſo at ſeveral private houſes, for money, which was generally complied with through fear of the conſequences.

An encampment is made in Hyde Park of ſeven battalions of militia, and at leaſt 15,000 troops are already employed to quell the tumults.

A large quantity of chain ſhot and cannon ball was ſent for from Woolwich, to put the Tower in a poſture of defence. A reinforcement of troops has alſo been ſent there for its ſecurity.---At the Queen's Palace, Whitehall, St. James's, Kew and Windſor, the guards are ordered to be doubled.-----Twenty-nine rounds of powder and ball were ſerved to the ſoldiers on Tueſday, for the defence of both Houſes of Parliament.

Orders were ſent down laſt night to Admiral Geary, at Portſmouth, to put to ſea immediately, for fear the enemy ſhould take advantage of our inteſtine commotions, and attempt to land a body of troops on this iſland.

HOUSE of PEERS, Tueſday, June 6.

The Earl of Radnor roſe and objected to proceeding to buſineſs, when their doors were inveſted with a military force. He was of opinion, that an act paſſed under ſuch circumſtances would not have the weight or nature of a law.

Lord Ravenſworth wiſhed their Lordſhips, in conjunction with the other Houſe, would inſtantly take the petitions of the people into conſideration, and thereby quell the riots and the diſtempers of the people at once.—Earl Bathurſt, Earl Mansfield, and the Earl of Hillſborough, aſſured the Houſe that Miniſters had taken every precaution, and exerted every power they were veſted with, to quell the riots, and reſtore the public tranquility.—The Houſe then adjourned.

June 10. This night's Gazette contains two proclamations for the ſuppreſſion of the riots; one ordering the military force to be exerted for its ſuppreſſion, and the other offering a reward of 50l. for apprehending the perſons concerned in the demolition of Newgate, the King's Bench and the Fleet priſon.

All the Judges were ſummoned to attend at the Grand Council held at St. James's on Wedneſday evening, to deliver their opinions on the reſolution of the cabinet, relative to the publiſhing martial law; and it is ſaid there was only one diſſentient among that learned body, including the Attorney and Sollicitor-General, who was againſt the temporary expedient of military law at this very important and intereſting criſis. Moſt of the Lords in oppoſition were requeſted to attend at this Grand Council of the nation. The Lords who attended in conſequence of this application were, the Duke of Portland and the Marquis of Rockingham.

The gentlemen of the law for their ſecurity armed themſelves, and troops were introduced into the Temple and Lincoln's Inn. The inhabitants of the Borough alſo exerted themſelves very laudably for the ſuppreſſion of the tumults; and, in conjunction with the aſſiſtance of the military, prevented the deſtruction of the Marſhalſea, which was attempted to be ſet on fire. Several of the rioters were killed and wounded in the ſkirmiſh. One means uſed, namely, that of forcing every perſon, even ladies, to take their blue cockades out of their hats, was attended with a very happy effect. The military aſſociation in London had a very conſiderable ſhare in reſtoring peace. They had a ſkirmiſh with the populace in Broad-ſtreet, in which ſeveral of the rioters were killed.

The attack on the Bank the night before laſt was made in the following manner: A brewer's man, mounted on a horſe hung round with the Newgate chains, had the audacity to proceed to the very gates The guard firſt uſed perſuaſives, but theſe proving ineffectual, the firelocks were levelled, and two men dropping, one of whom inſtantly expired, the mob deſiſted. The guard afterwards kept up a running fire for ſome time.

In ſeveral parts of London the populace went about from houſe to houſe, exacting contributions, and demanding money from every body that paſſed. All the ſhops were ſhut up on Thurſday, and no buſineſs was done.

A conſiderable number of perſons have been taken up by the military, having been concerned in the burning of the priſons and other riotous acts. They are confined in the Savoy priſon. Two perſons were alſo detected in delivering bills, appointing places for the populace to meet. They were carried before Alderman Woolridge, who told them they would certainly be hanged if they did not diſcover their employers. They were committed to the Poultry.

The perſon who demanded the keys of Newgate of Mr. Akerman is alſo apprehended and committed to the Tower. And alſo a book-binder's apprentice, charged with throwing Mr. Akerman's furniture into the fire.

About five o'clock, on Friday, Lord George Gordon was taken into cuſtody by the King's meſſengers, and conveyed to the horſe guards. About ſeven in the evening a cabinet council was held, by whom Lord George Gordon was examined. This examination laſted till paſt nine, when Lord Gordon was committed to the Tower. Two of his ſervants were alſo apprehended, and his papers, &c. ſecured. He was carried to the Tower in ſo judicious a manner, that no accident happened.

The guard which accompanied his Lordſhip was one of the largeſt ever known to be employed on the like occaſion. A very large body of infantry preceded and followed his Lordſhip's coach very cloſe. Theſe were preceded by Gen. Carpenter's regiment of dragoons, after which came a Colonel's guard of foot, with a party of life guards. In the whole, the eſcort amounted to twelve or fifteen hundred men.

Mr. Fiſher, Secretary to the Proteſtant Aſſociation, and Mr. Hopkins, one of their principal managers, are alſo committed to the Tower.

At the meeting of Parliament, Lord North is to deliver a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Commons, informing them of his having given orders to ſeize a Member of their Houſe, and ſpecifying the charges againſt him, after which a ſpecial commiſſion will be appointed for his trial.

The commiſſion to try the rioters was expected to be out this day. We hear Mr. Wedderburne, and Lord Amherſt are named as two of the commiſſioners.

Amongſt the rioters taken yeſterday is a capital tradeſman, who abſolutely demanded admittance at the Tower, in order to get arms.

Thurſday Admiral Geary ſailed from Spithead with the grand fleet under his command, conſiſting of twenty-three ſhips of the line, five frigates, a fire-ſhip and ſeveral cutters. It is ſaid they are to be joined by five more ſhips of the line at Plymouth. Admiral Barrington is ſecond, Admiral Darby third, Admiral Digby fourth, and Admiral Roſs fifth in command.

The deſtruction of Lord Mansfield's houſe may be conſidered as a public loſs. Three hundred manuſcript volumes of notes, and other valuable profeſſional papers of this great law luminary, were deſtroyed. One of them was a large quarto on the diſtinct privileges of both Houſes of Parliament, which, after the utmoſt perſwaſion, his Lordſhip had conſented to give to the world immediately.

A letter dated the firſt inſtant, at Guernſey, ſays, "A King's cutter juſt arrived, gives an account that three 74 French men of war, about 70 tranſports and flat-bottomed boats, with frigates, were all in and about Concale-Bay. The people at Guernſey are all under arms, and wiſh for their appearance. There is a cannonading which we hear, but whether at Jerſey or at ſea cannot determine."

THE SCOURGE, No. III.

Saturday, February 12, 1780.

Can ye, O Britons, UNCONCERN'D, *behold*
Your rights invaded, and your country ſold!
See FREEDOM *tottering on the brink of fate,*
Her friends impriſon'd, and her foes elate!
No—one more glorious ſtruggle let us make,
And if we fail—we'll periſh for her ſake:
FREEDOM *alone, to* LIFE *can* RELISH *give,*
And ceaſing to be FREE, *let's ceaſe to* LIVE.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Friends and Countrymen,

IT is your virtue and your firmneſs alone, which can give new life to the expiring *freedom* of your country, and reſtore the ſacred conſtitution of the Britiſh empire to its priſtine vigour. It is in your power, by a well-timed *reſiſtance* at this moment (and it is a duty you owe to yourſelves and to your poſterity) to eſtabliſh your violated rights and liberties upon a foundation, not to be again ſhaken by any baſe, obſtinate or hypocritical *tyrant* upon earth.

You have ſeen all your calamities, all your oppreſſions, and all your grievances, not only treated with contempt, but turned into ridicule by him, whoſe duty it was to have *redreſſed*, if not *prevented* them, and on whoſe head the crown of theſe realms is unworthily placed; for, as the immortal *Algernon Sidney* ſays, "An *aſs* will never leave his ſtupidity, though he be covered with ſcarlet, and he that is by nature a *ſlave*, will be ſo ſtill, though a *crown* be put upon his head;" and it is hard to imagine a more violent inverſion of the laws of God and nature, than to raiſe him to the THRONE, whom *nature* intended for the CHAIN.

You have vainly expected, and as vainly flattered yourſelves, that your repreſentatives, to whom you have intruſted your liberty and your property, would have redreſſed the injuries you have ſuffered. No—they are the venal, baſe betrayers of your rights, the plunderers of your property; the traiterous authors of all the *miſery* and ruin which has been brought upon the nation; the mere inſtruments of an infamous and corrupt court, bribed by the king and miniſtry with the *public money*, to oppreſs, and, if poſſible, to enſlave you. Having thus notoriouſly inverted the ſacred and important end of their inſtitution, and, inſtead of being your guardians and protectors, a majority of them are become the engines of tyranny in the hands of the crown, the power which you gave them ceaſes of courſe, and reverts back into your own hands; your happineſs and proſperity being no longer the rule of their conduct, all laws made for levying taxes on you (to anſwer the diabolical purpoſes of corruption) by ſuch a band of traitors and public robbers, muſt be to all intents and purpoſes void, in the eye of reaſon, juſtice and common ſenſe, and ought not to be *obeyed*, but *reſiſted*.

It was a complaint againſt *Charles* the *firſt*, that he levied taxes *without* conſent of parliament. Where then, my countrymen, is the difference between a king exacting or demanding money of the people by his own arbitrary will, without the ſanction of parliament, or illegally robbing them by means of a *corrupt* and *ſecret influence* over a majority of its members; nay, the latter is ten thouſand times more dangerous to the conſtitution, and more fatal to your liberties. The firſt being an *open* violation of the laws, and an arbitrary ſtretch of kingly prerogative, gives an immediate alarm throughout the nation, and the people are preſently on their guard to oppoſe and reſiſt it; but this *corrupt* and *ſecret influence*, or, in other words, *bribing* your repreſentatives to betray their truſt, and give to the crown an abſolute power over your purſes, is more ſlow and ſure, and its conſequences not ſo ſoon foreſeen or felt, nor yet ſo eaſily guarded againſt or prevented! It is the worſt and blackeſt *treaſon* againſt the laws and conſtitution, in the *king* or *miniſter* who does it; becauſe it goes to the entire ſubverſion of all legal government, it ſaps the foundation of public right, public juſtice and public virtue, and muſt in the end not only deſtroy your liberties, but eſtabliſh tyranny and deſpotiſm in the land, by *act of parliament*; and it will then be too late to complain; for if you ſhould have reſolution to do it, you will be told by the haughty imperial tyrant on the throne, "It is not in my power to give you any relief; indeed, I know of no ſuch grievances as you mention and have now laid before me; they do not exiſt; the application is therefore not only very improper, but *indecent*, deſigned by a few diſcontented people to alarm the kingdom, and to infuſe into the minds of my *peaceable* and *well affected* ſubjects, falſe fears and apprehenſions; and I ſhould ill deſerve the title of king of a FREE PEOPLE, if I paid the leaſt attention to it: I cannot alter the law you complain of, and to which I gave my aſſent, by and with the *advice* of my PARLIAMENT, and by that *advice* I ſhall abide."

Friends and fellow-countrymen: It is neceſſary you ſhould know and be made fully acquainted with your own conſequence and importance in the ſtate, and no longer ſuffer yourſelves to be duped and plundered daily, by the corrupt union of the king, lords and commons. Conſider that they have not, nor can have any *power*, either jointly or ſeparately, but what is *derived from you*, which they hold in *truſt* for your good, and the general ſafety of the kingdom, and for which you have allowed them certain privileges and advantages. Now, as they have acted direct oppoſition to your welfare, and by that means betrayed that truſt you delegated to them, and nearly effected your and the nation's ruin, they are evidently become tyrants and uſurpers, and ought to be treated as ſuch and diſpoſſeſſed of thoſe powers ſo abuſed, which they have no longer any *right* to exerciſe. You are the ori-

of all the power veſted in the three heads of the conſtitution, you were a people before there was any ſuch thing as king, lords and commons, or any form of government conſtituted (and that power which is *original* muſt be *ſuperior*) and you have an undoubted right, when you ſee or think it neceſſary for your own preſervation, to enter into *aſſociations*, or aſſemble in convention, in order to take the government into your own hands, and to conſider of delegating new powers, for the future advantage and benefit of the kingdom.

Reaſon and common ſenſe clearly point out to the meaneſt capacity, that when all delegated powers fail or expire, when governors ruin the people they ſhould protect, when the parliament is deſtroyed, or what is the ſame thing, if not worſe, corrupted, and betray their conſtituents, the people, who are the *original* of all *delegated* power, ought to drag the miſcreants from their ſeats, that they might ſuffer, if poſſible, a puniſhment equal to their crimes, as an example to all future traitors. But while you, my fellow-ſubjects, remain quiet and *inactive* under every oppreſſion, every violation of your rights, and every act of tyranny, be aſſured your taſk-maſters will go on till you are enſlaved beyond redemption through your own baſeneſs, till your property is gone, and with it your power, and till you have not one liberty, nor one privilege left to boaſt of.

Rouſe then, if you have ſtill any claim or pretenſions to the name of Engliſhmen. The grand, the important queſtion agitated in the kingdom is, whether you ſhall continue to be a *free* people, or become *ſlaves*. Let not a fatal lethargy lull you into a fancied ſecurity, and obliterate the ſenſe of glory, till your chains are faſt rivetted. 'Tis freedom calls, and demands your protection and ſupport; that freedom which every ſenſible mind, and every Engliſhman, holds inſeparable from the idea of happineſs on earth. Be not intimidated by the diſpleaſure or the frowns of a *tyrant*, nor by the threats of power; that would not only betray a degree of cowardice, but prove a baſeneſs of ſpirit unworthy of Britons. In a cauſe ſo important, ſo glorious in its conſequences, we ſhould know no *fear*. You, my fellow-countrymen, ſecured with the armour of truth, and having all the laws of juſtice, humanity and heaven on your ſide, may bid defiance to the boldeſt and cruelеſt tyrant upon earth, even to a *Nero*, with all his hoſt of ſlaves, and make them *tremble*.

Let me conjure you to be no longer deceived by the *ſirens hypocriſy* of the preſent king. He has done more, in the ſhort ſpace of a few years, to ſubvert your religion and liberties, and to ruin the nation, than ever *Charles the firſt* did during the whole courſe of his life, and yet he was brought to the *block*, by the virtue, firmneſs and reſolution of our forefathers. If he had not, we at this day ſh uld not have had either liberty or freedom to have contended for, nor would England have been reduced to its preſent miſerable, diſgraceful and ruinous ſtate, by a daſtardly, muliſh tyrant of the houſe of *Brunſwick*.

James the *ſecond*, at his firſt coming to the crown of England, profeſſed (though not BORN a BRITON) ſo much tenderneſs for the people, and ſo great a regard for the preſervation of their liberties and their property, that the parliament and people generouſly gave him more money than he aſked, and he himſelf had honour enough to put a ſtop to the profuſion of their grants and fooliſh loyalty. The deluded people preſently ſaw their error, for he ſoon began to put the imperial law of his own WILL in execution, and to exerciſe an arbitrary and uncontrouled power over them. However, *James* had not long altered from what he *ſeemed* to be in his firſt ſpeech, than the people altered too The ſatisfaction in, and veneration for their *new* king, vaniſhed in a ſhort time; and from the pleaſing hopes of living free and happy ſubjects under him, they ſunk into all the juſt and dreadful apprehenſions of becoming deſpiſed and miſerable ſlaves. A general conſternation fell upon the kingdom, and the wretches who had armed the tyrant with his power, and ſupported him in it, were the firſt to leave him, and the moſt forward to invite and join with a deliverer. *James*, being thus deſerted by his prieſts and chaplains (who had inveſted him with all his illegal arbitrary power) and by every *honeſt* Engliſhman, was ſoon reduced to the neceſſity of truſting to and depending upon a mercenary band of *hired* troops, who alſo deſerted him, and he was at length obliged to fly from the face of an injured people, and to ſeek refuge in a foreign land, as a proper and juſt reward for all his villainy. That another baſe, ungrateful, perjured, hypocritical and blood-thirſty tyrant may ſhare the ſame, or a worſe fate, is the ſincere wiſh of millions.

B O S T O N, Auguſt 7.

Yeſterday Captain Barnes, in a Packet Brig, returned here, after a tedious paſſage of nine weeks from Bilboa, laden with naval ſtores, blankets, &c. By Capt. Barnes we have an account that the General Pickering, belonging to Salem, mounting 16 ſix pounders, and 47 men, commanded by Capt. Jonathan Harriden, on her voyage to Spain, on the 29th of May fell in with a Britiſh cutter of 20 guns, which, after an hour and 45 minutes engagement, ſhe beat off. That on the firſt of June he fell in with a lugg-ſchooner, called the Golden Eagle, of London, mounting 14 nine and 8 four pounders, and 57 men, which he took; ſhe was commanded by Robert Scott, and was fitted out at Little Hampton, in Suſſex, for a 6 months cruize. That on the 4th of June, after 15 hours chaſe, came up the Achilles, from Weymouth, Capt. Williams, who retook the ſchooner, and gained information of Capt. Harriden's force, whom he endeavoured to board, on which an engagement enſued, which laſted two hours and 55 minutes, within piſtol ſhot, when the Achilles ſheered off, and being the faſteſt ſailer got clear: Captain Harriden then again retook his prize, on board of which was the Second Lieutenant of the Achilles, who gave the following account, viz.---that ſhe mounted 22 long French nine pounders, 6 eighteen pounders ſhort, 12 four pounders, and 2 two pounders braſs, with her tops manned, and ſome ſwivels, and 190 men. She had been out four weeks, and taken only one Dutchman. Capt. Harriden had only one marine killed and eight wounded, all of which were like to do well

Captain Barnes alſo adviſes, that two Spaniſh veſſels had taken a Britiſh frigate of 32 guns, and carried her ſafe into port.

A number of very valuable prizes have arrived ſafe in port ſince our laſt.

We are aſſured 19 (out of 38) ſail of victuallers, bound from Europe to Quebec, will ſhortly make their appearance in a new libel of veſſels taken from the enemy, which will put it beyond a doubt that they have arrived ſafe in port.

P R O V I D E N C E, *July* 29.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a fleet appeared off Rhode-Iſland, ſaid to conſiſt of about 18 or 20 ſail, among which are 9 or 10 ſhips of the line, the remainder frigates, and ſmaller armed veſſels, under the command of Admiral Greaves.

Auguſt 5. Since the accounts were received here of an intended attack upon the French troops at Rhode-Iſland, the whole of the militia of this State, and a conſiderable body from Maſſachuſetts-Bay and Connecticut, have, much to their honour, chearfully turned out and marched to the ſupport of our generous Friends and Allies, thereby manifeſting their attachment to them, and their zeal for the common cauſe.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *Auguſt* 23.

Laſt Thurſday the brig Bellona arrived here as a flag from Charleſtown, with a number of ladies, who ſpeak very highly of the polite attention and humane treatment they received from the gentlemen, both in the military and naval departments, when they applied for the flag. We learn from that quarter, that all the troops, except a regiment or two of Heſſians, had ſome weeks ago been drafted to join L. Cornwallis, but that his Lordſhip had returned to town, and quarters were taken, as was believed, for the whole force, which were ſaid to be retreating into the town. Reports ſaid, that the Britiſh horſe had been moſtly cut off in an action with our people, and that Col. Tarlton was wounded, and Lord Rawdon killed; other reports had a body of our troops between the enemy and the town, and our horſe within forty-five miles of Charleſtown, and that General Gates was at Camden, and the Continental Colours flying at George-town. This much however is certain, that for ſome weeks paſt they had no accounts from their army which they choſe to publiſh, and that our friends in town had formed very favourable prognoſtics from Jemmy Simpſon, a noted refugee (the Joſeph Galloway of Charleſtown) and ſome others of the principal refugees, having taken their paſſages for England. By the flag we learn, that the enemy as well as the citizens were very ſickly, and that upwards of 600 of our troops had deſerted from them.

Late advices from the ſouthward inform, that the Continental forces and militia have beat the Britiſh in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes; that Lord Rawdon and 600 men had been ſtormed in a fort, his Lordſhip and moſt of his party killed, and that Lord Cornwallis's army was very much weakened by ſickneſs, deſertion, and loſs in killed and wounded.

By a letter of the 15th ult. from Charleſtown, we are adviſed, that Sir James Wright had muſtered an Aſſembly at Savannah, in Georgia, and paſſed an act, depriving every perſon who had been active againſt the royal cauſe, of the rights of citizenſhip for the term of three years; leaving it, however, in the power of the Governor and Council to take off or ſhorten the interdiction, upon ſubmiſſion, and the exertion of ſome extraordinary act of loyalty. The Houſe was founded upon a bill of attainder, but the Members were too much afraid of the vengeance of a Republican Aſſembly, which might ſoon take their place, to agree to it.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated Auguſt 7.

"A lugger is juſt arrived, and the maſter of her brings intelligence of a French fleet of 12 ſail of the line, which the maſter of a polacre bound to Salem informed him he had ſpoke with fourteen days ago on their paſſage to Rhode-Iſland. I hope for a confirmation ſoon, but cannot be reſponſible for the truth of this information.

"Our privateers have had great ſucceſs in falling in with a fleet of tranſports, bound from Great-Britain to Quebec; they were under convoy of three frigates, but were diſperſed by a French ſeventy four, which fell in with them off the Weſtern Iſlands. It is ſaid that twelve of the tranſports were taken by this ſhip, and we have certain intelligence of 18 that were taken by our privateers as follows: by the Brutus 5, two arrived; the Eſſex 4, two arrived; the Jack 4, not arrived; the America 2, not arrived; the Stark 3, arrived. The ſeven that are arrived are laden with proviſions, ſpirits, and Engliſh goods.—The remainder is daily expected."

Extract of a letter from a perſon lately from New-York, dated Auguſt 10, 1780.

"The engagement between the Trumbull frigate and the ſhip Watt was by far the moſt ſevere of any that has happened on the coaſt this war, and is perhaps only to be equalled by that of Paul Jones with the Seraphis. She arrived in ſo amazing a ſhattered condition, that the wharves near where ſhe lay were conſtantly crouded for ſundry days by people of all ranks to view her. She received near one hundred balls in her hull only, and had 92 men killed and wounded. Her cargo was immenſely valuable, and no inſurance was made on her by the owners, as ſhe was fitted on purpoſe to fight any frigate ſhe ſhould meet. Her Captain has been candid and generous enough to give great applauſe to the officers and crew of the Trumbull, and confeſſes he had no idea of being ſo roughly handled by any Rebel ſhip of her force."

Laſt Sunday came to town, Captain Richard Grinnell, who made his eſcape from the Scorpion priſonſhip in New-York, on Tueſday the 15th inſt. He informs us, that on the day he left New-York, there was the hotteſt preſs ever known there, they preſſed about 700 men that day, and the preſs ſtill continued; that they not only took ſeamen, but all the refugees, labourers and merchant's clerks they came acroſs. Captain Grinnell further ſays, that there was on board the two priſon ſhips, Scorpion and Strumbillo, about 300 priſoners.

Yeſterday arrived here a prize ſchooner, bound from St. Chriſtophers for New-York, laden with rum, taken by the Holker and Fair American privateers, of this port. Alſo a ſloop, laden with tobacco, taken in Cheſapeak-bay, and retaken by the General Green.

In C O N G R E S S, Auguſt 18, 1780.

CONGRESS reſumed the conſideration of the proceedings of the Court-Martial on the trial of Doctor William Shippen, Director-General, and thereupon paſſed the following order:

The Court-Martial having acquitted Doctor William Shippen,

Ordered, That he be diſcharged from arreſt.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

Lower Merion townſhip, Philad. county, July 28, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of DAVID SHANNON, on the 2d of June laſt, a Black HORSE, with a ſtar and one white foot, ſeveral white ſpots on his back, and one white ſpot under his mane. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ‡

P E N N S Y L V A N I A B A N K.

THE Subſcribers to the Loan will be called on for their fourth Payments of *Ten per Cent.* on Wedneſday, the 23d inſtant. *Auguſt* 18, 1780.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AS I again propoſe to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing general Election, to ſucceed the preſent Sheriff, I therefore again moſt humbly ſolicit and requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt, in order to be on the return for the ſaid office; which favours, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,
§ WILLIAM DEWEES.

T O B E S O L D,

A Valuable F A R M, lying on the ſouth branch of Rariton, in the county of Hunterdon, in New-Jerſey, 30 miles from Trenton, 12 miles from ſeveral landings on Delaware river, from whence produce may be tranſported to Philadelphia by water, and 28 miles from Brunſwick landing, containing 509 acres of land, 63 of which is excellent meadow, chiefly watered, and between 30 and 40 acres more may be made, about 280 acres of fine young timber land, the remainder is good tillable land, fit for all kinds of grain and under good fence. There are on the premiſes a good frame houſe and kitchen, a very large ſtone barn, a ſtone griſt-mill 36 by 45 feet, with two pair of ſtones, two water-wheels, the merchant and country boults, rolling-ſkreen and hoiſting-works all go by water, and the whole in good repair; an oil-mill, 26 by 30 feet, with a conveniency for ſetting a fulling-mill a-going with a very ſmall expence, being intended for that purpoſe when built; alſo a ſaw-mill; the whole of ſaid mills ſtand on the South Branch of Rariton, a large and conſtant ſtream of water; alſo a blackſmith's ſhop and coal houſe, cooper's houſe and ſhop, &c. two apple orchards of 230 trees, 100 of which are of a good ſize for bearing. Its ſituation is in a fine healthy and pleaſant part of the country, particularly well ſituated for trade, a ſtore having been kept there many years paſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living thereon. ¶ 6 w. MAHLON TAYLOR.

N. B. The ſaid land will be ſold all together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit, and immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer.

WE, the Subſcribers, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the County of York to adjuſt the Accompts of the Creditors of SAMUEL FARRA, do appoint Friday, the 3d Day of September next, at the houſe of Elizabeth Gartner, Widow, in York-Town; at which Time and Place all the Creditors are deſired to attend, with their Vouchers, &c.

York, July 28, 1780. HENRY MILLER, WILLIAM BAILY, THOMAS ARMOR.

C. P. & N. R A G U E T,

In Front-ſtreet, five Doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for S A L E,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muſcovado SUGARS, in Hogſheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Manchеſter Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and Engliſh Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

A LIST of Stray Horſes and Mares in the hands of the Rangers in Bedford county, State of Pennſylvania.---One three year old black MARE, with a ſtar in her face, and a white ſpot on her noſe, near hind foot white, ſmall ſized.---One brown MARE, about 8 years old, ſome ſaddle marks, about 13 hands and a half high, no brand to be ſeen.---One ſmall bay MARE, branded on the near ſhoulder TE. about 13 hands high, trots all, very lengthy for her height.---One black HORSE, about 10 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock IB. ſome ſaddle marks, and about 13 hands high.---One bay MARE, branded on the ſhoulder C. about 10 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, paces a little.----One dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock GH. & HG. about 5 years old, trots all. One black HORSE, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ratch down his face, four white feet, one wall eye, paces, trots and hand-gallops.----One dark roan HORSE, paces and trots, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the right ſhoulder A. 5 years old. The owner or owners of the above deſcribed horſes and mares are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold according to law.

¶ GEORGE WOODS, Ranger.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in Campington, near Coates's Burying-ground, on the 2d of Auguſt inſt. a Black HORSE, branded on the near thigh CA. and on the near ſhoulder PP. Whoever ſecures the horſe, and brings him to the owner, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for horſe and thief, paid by

Auguſt 18, 1780. § MICHAEL STIVER.

T O B E S O L D,

At PRIVATE SALE, FOR HARD MONEY,

A Certain LOT of GROUND, two rods front, and ten rods deep, in High-ſtreet, Trenton, nearly oppoſite Mr. Stephen Lowrey's office, on which was lately erected and well-finiſhed a neat two-ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, 27 feet by 20, with a good cellar under the whole, a chair-houſe adjoining, and a well of water in the yard; a ſtore has uſually been kept in ſaid houſe, and it is a good ſtand for that purpoſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, and know the terms from the ſubſcriber, living thereon, who will give a good title. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion before winter.

Trenton, Aug 10, 1780. ¶ JAMES CUMINGS.

the Houſe yeſterday, about two hundred members attended in their places.

Mr. Buller made ſeveral obſervations, as well upon the alarming conduct of the populace, as the meaſures which had been taken by government to prevent the dangerous effects of the popular outrages; after which he moved four reſolutions to the following effect:

I. That it is a high and dangerous breach of the privilege of Parliament to inſult, interrupt, or attack the members coming to attend their duty in that Houſe.

II. That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the outrages committed in the late tumults, and to diſcover the authors, promoters and abettors thereof.

III. That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to direct his Attorney General to commence and carry on proſecutions againſt ſuch perſons as were in cuſtody, charged with deſtroying the property and breaking into the houſes and chapels of the foreign Miniſters and others.

IV. That his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to cauſe compenſation to be made to thoſe foreign Miniſters and others, whoſe property had been injured in the ſaid riots, and to aſſure his Majeſty, that the Houſe of Commons would make proviſion for the ſame.

Theſe ſeveral motions met almoſt the general approbation of the Houſe, and were carried without a diviſion.

Mr. Burke made a very animated ſpeech upon the alarming and dangerous proceedings of the populace. He was extremely ſevere againſt thoſe who were capable of miſleading the people to ſuch violent outrages againſt the laws and conſtitution of their country, as well as againſt reaſon, juſtice and humanity, and he dealt his cenſure with vehemence againſt Government, for that relaxed ſtate of the police which could no longer protect even legiſlature itſelf from violence and inſult at their very gates. In ſhort, he felt ſo much for the debaſed dignity of Parliament at that moment, that he loſt all temper, and bitterly lamented the fate of ſuch times, when thoſe who pretended to be the advocates of freedom were eſtabliſhing the moſt wretched ſlavery, and exhibited the unhappy proſpect which was then at their gates—*a bludgeoned mob*, and *an armed ſoldiery!* He lamented, in the moſt melancholy terms, the dreadful neceſſity that obliged the military power, the notorious bane of liberty, to be called in, to defend not only the freedom, but the very exiſtence of Parliament!

Mr. Fox alſo lamented the neceſſity of calling in the aſſiſtance of the military, which he attributed ſolely to the weak adminiſtration of public affairs. He reprobated, in terms equally warm as thoſe of Mr. Burke, the promoters of the riots---the violence of which would degrade us, he ſaid, in the eyes of Europe; for the world would ſee that thoſe men who were at the head of adminiſtration were incapable of governing the affairs of a ſtate.

Sir George Saville ſpoke on the ſame ſide, blamed the rioters and miniſters alike, and remarked that it was not a little ſingular in the preſent mobs, that they ſhould equally direct their violence againſt the friends and enemies of liberty.

Mr. Herbert, obſerving Lord George Gordon with a blue ribbon, declared that he could not ſit and vote in that Houſe, at a moment whilſt he ſaw a noble Lord in it with an enſign of riot in his hat.

Lord George's friends interpoſed upon this, and his Lordſhip not being willing to take out his cockade, they in a manner forced it from him.

Mr. Dunning ſpoke nearly the ſame ſentiments of Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox, condemning the *Miniſtry*, the *Military*, and the *Mob*. It was the general opinion of the Houſe, as well as the Gentlemen, that no act of that Houſe could be legal, which was agreed to whilſt the Houſe was beſet with the *ſoldiery* and a *mob*.

General Conway, upon the above ground, and to preſerve the dignity of Parliament, moved,

That this Houſe will, as ſoon as the tumults ſubſide which are now ſubſiſting, proceed immediately to the due conſideration of the ſeveral petitions preſented to this Houſe from many of his Majeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects, and take the ſame into their ſerious deliberation.

Lord G. Gordon ſaid, that if the Houſe would appoint a day to diſcuſs the buſineſs, and promiſe to do it to the ſatisfaction of the people, he made no doubt but they would quietly diſperſe.

Sir Fletcher Norton lamented the loſt dignity of Parliament. Many other members delivered their ſentiments; ſome were for an adjournment till the Houſe could proceed to buſineſs without being awed by any power, either of the crown or the populace. Others thought an adjournment at ſuch a time would be more injurious to the dignity of the Houſe than any other meaſure they could take; but what was to be done! *Bludgeons* terrified ſome, and *bayonets* alarmed others; but it was the general opinion of the Houſe to adjourn till to-morrow.

They then adjourned to Thurſday, when the above petitions will be taken into conſideration.

June 7. Yeſterday, about noon, a conſiderable body of people aſſembled again in St. George's Fields, and from thence proceeded in a body to Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, with cockades in their hats, colours flying, &c. About one o'clock, detachments of the horſe, foot guards, and light horſe paraded in the ſtreets, to preſerve a paſſage for the members carriages to the different Houſes. Another detachment of foot guards took poſſeſſion of Weſtminſter-hall, the doors of which they at laſt cloſed to prevent the mob entering there: Several members of both Houſes who walked down on foot were thus prevented from getting into the Houſe for a conſiderable time, among which was Mr. Burke, who was preſently ſurrounded by ſome of the moſt decent of the petitioners, who expoſtulated with him on his conduct, in abetting Sir George Saville's motion for the Roman Catholic Bill; Mr. Burke in his defence ſaid he certainly had ſeconded the motion for the bill, and thought himſelf juſtified in ſo doing; ſaid he underſtood he was a marked man, on whom the petitioners meant to wreak their vengeance; and therefore he walked out ſingly amongſt them, conſcious of having done nothing that deſerved their cenſure in the ſlighteſt degree, having always been the advocate for the people, and meaning to continue ſo.

Mr. Burke at laſt got rid of theſe troubleſome interrogators. The mob, ſome thouſands of whom were armed with poleaxes, cutlaſſes, bludgeons, &c. now attacked ſeveral of the Peers, on their way to the Houſe, whom they roughly treated, particularly Lord Sandwich, whoſe chariot they broke, and who was obliged to return to the Admiralty, having his face much cut with the broken glaſs.

About ſeven o'clock, a large party went to Newgate, and demanded the perſons of the four men committed for ſetting fire to the Romiſh chapels, but they were told it was not in the power of the keeper to comply with their requeſt: They then broke into Mr. Akerman's houſe, and ſet it on fire, which was done ſo effectually, that in a little time the whole of that vaſt building was one continued flame: In the mean time they broke in and releaſed every priſoner, amongſt whom were ſeveral perſons under ſentence of death; ſo deliberately did the priſoners make their eſcape, that they took time to carry off their bedding, and ſuch utenſils as they had in priſon. A man who was to have been executed to-morrow, was ſo affected at the unexpected change in his ſituation, that he fainted away whilſt his friends were knocking off his irons. From hence they went to the Public Office in Bow-ſtreet, the inſide of which they preſently deſtroyed, and burnt the contents, with the office books, &c. in the middle of the ſtreet. Theſe triumphs were ſucceeded by a general illumination, which they compelled the affrighted inhabitants to make through the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

Lord Petre's houſe in Park-lane was gutted laſt night by the mob; as was Juſtice Hyde's in St. Martin's lane. Mr. Cox, the Brewer, in Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and three others in that neighbourhood. Mr. Rainsford's country-houſe at Hampſtead was likewiſe totally deſtroyed.

It was reported laſt night that more than three thouſand of the mob were gone down to Lord Petre's ſeat at Thorndon-hall, in Eſſex, with an intent to deſtroy that beautiful ſtructure.

The New Priſon and Clerkenwell Bridewell were both on fire when this paper went to preſs.

Large detachments of the military were poſted round the Bank all laſt night.

Whatever may be the future fate of the preſent petition againſt the Catholic bill, the Houſe diſpoſed of it very judiciouſly, by defering it to a future day. To have rejected it might have been productive of diſagreeable conſequences in the then temper of the people: To have approved it at the mandate of a tumultuous aſſembly, would have betrayed a degree of fear unworthy a Britiſh Senate.

At the deſtruction of the ſtock in trade of Mr. Rainsford the tallow-chandler on Monday night, a fellow who was very buſily employed in throwing the boxes of candles into the fire, archly exclaimed,—"You tallow-"chandler to his Majeſty and the Houſe of Commons, "and not light up for the King's birth-day? Fie for "ſhame! Maſter Rainsford, ſee what trouble you give "your beſt friends!"

WILLIAM MITCHEL of Apoquinimink hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, on Delaware, purpoſes to move with his family and property to Mongahala in Virginia; Any perſon or perſons having any demands, or any thing to ſay, or to lay to his or his family's charge, their property or reputation, are hereby required to make application before the firſt day of September next: The ſubſcriber will continue in the hundred and county aforeſaid, to anſwer all complaints alledged againſt him, his family and property, until then, of which all perſons concerned are to take notice, from the 19th of July, 1780.

WILLIAM MITCHEL.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of *Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, John Hale*, and *John Parrock*, all late of the city of *Philadelphia*, have in due courſe of Law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State.

WE the Subſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby GIVE NOTICE, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following MESSUAGES, LOTS, RENTS, and TENEMENTS, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stores, Lot and Wharf, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet, 31 feet 11 inches (including an Alley of 9 feet 8 inches wide on the ſouth ſide thereof) and continuing that breadth 92 feet, then widening on the ſouth ſide to the breadth of 45 feet 5 inches, and continuing that breadth into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; in tenure of Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 2. A bank Lot (oppoſite to the above deſcribed meſſuage and lot) whereon are erected a Brick Tenement (wherein Samuel Shoemaker formerly kept his Office) on Water-ſtreet, and a Stable and Coach-Houſe on Front-ſtreet, containing in breadth 26 feet 4 inches, including an 8 feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof, and extending from Water-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet; alſo in tenure of the ſaid Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 3. Six yearly Rent Charges, amounting to 16l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of a large lot of ground at the north weſt corner of Second and High-ſtreets, and payable from Richard Parker's eſtate; Elizabeth Harman; Frederick Shinkle; Philip Syng; Joſeph Johnſon's eſtate, and John Drinker; all late the eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, in fee ſimple.

No. 4. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 102 feet, with the privilege of a three-feet wide Alley, on the eaſt ſide thereof; in tenure of Matthias Stimble.

No 5. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Frederick Griner.

No. 6. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Baſtian Woolley.

No. 7. One yearly Rent Charge of 69 Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars and one third of a dollar, iſſuing out of a lot on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet near the old goal; in tenure of Henry Keppele.

No. 8 Two yearly Rent Charges of 10 Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars and a half each, iſſuing out of two lots of ground, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in tenure of George Knorr and William Warner; all late the eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, during the term of his natural life.

No. 9. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, containing in breadth (on Walnut-ſtreet) 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 160 feet; in tenure of William Weſton.

No. 10. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet (adjoining the above deſcribed lot) containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of the Widow Freeſman.

No. 11. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, adjoining the above deſcribed tenement and lot, containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of Edward Carragan.

No. 12. A Lot of Ground ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, adjoining the back ends of the above deſcribed three lots, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

No. 13. A Lot of Ground adjoining the laſt above deſcribed Lot, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet, on which is erected a one ſtory frame Tenement, in tenure of Michael Clark.

No. 14. Two yearly Rents of 100l. Pennſylvania currency each, iſſuing out of two lots of ground on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, one of them in tenure of David David Schaffer, and the other in tenure of Colonel Iſaac Melcher and A. Melcher, all late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Allen.

No. 15. A two ſtory Frame Meſſuage, Lot and Wharf, (where the ferry is kept) on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet, to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet, in tenure of the Widow Tolbert, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 16. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet 6 inches; late the eſtate of the ſaid Iſaac Allen.

No. 17. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Bake-Houſe, Stable, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 19 feet, and in depth 162 feet 9 inches, in tenure of John Brown, joyner; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Knapper.

No. 18. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Frame Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north eaſt ſide of Dock-ſtreet, between Third and Walnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of ſix pounds per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid David Jones.

No. 19. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stable and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extends in depth from Second-ſtreet to Dock-ſtreet, being on the north ſide 111 feet, and on the ſouth-ſide 97 feet, in tenure of the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Henderſon.

No. 20. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth 16 feet, (including a three feet wide alley on the weſt ſide thereof) and extending in depth 50 feet 6 inches, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Roſs; ſubject to a ground rent of 30s. per annum.

No. 21. A two ſtory Frame Carpenter's Workſhop and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, containing in breadth 40 feet, and extending in depth from Pine-ſtreet to Union-ſtreet, 160 feet, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Evans.

No. 22. A Frame Tenement and Stables, erected on a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Capt. Proctor; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No. 23. A Frame Coach-Houſe, Stables and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, containing in breadth 46 feet, and in depth 225 feet, to Barron-ſtreet, ſubject to a groundrent of 46 Spaniſh Piſtoles per annum; alſo late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No. 24. A three ſtory Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining the houſe lately occupied by John Parrock; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock. Will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe in the ſaid city, on Monday the 28th day of Auguſt next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money, and the remainder thereof within one month after ſale, or on failure thereof, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates of payment being produced from the Agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court Houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

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